

Αη Ράιρτί Νάισιύητα



Λεαβάρ Οίρσιύιλ
να ηΑηο ƒειρε 2021



Leabhar Oifigiúil na hArd-Fheise 2021





Leabhar Oifigiúil na hArd-Fheise 2021
Cóipcheart © 2021 An Páirtí Náisiúnta

Gach ceart ar cosnamh

Clóbhuailte in Éirinn

**Buíochas le cách a chur a n-iarracht agus a n-am isteach chun an leabhar
seo a chruthú**

**With thanks to all who contributed their time and effort
to produce this book**

An Páirtí Náisiúnta
The National Party

Bosca Poist 12838 Baile Átha Cliath 2
P.O. Box 12838 Dublin 2

www.pairtinaisiunta.ie
www.nationalparty.ie

Hurrah for the outlaw's life!
Hurrah for the felon's doom!
Hurrah for the last death-strife!
Hurrah for an exile's tomb!
Come life or death, 'tis still the same,
So we preserve our stainless name
From losel of the coward's shame.
Hurrah for the mountain side!
Hurrah for the bivouac!
Hurrah for the heaving tide!
If rocking the felon's track.

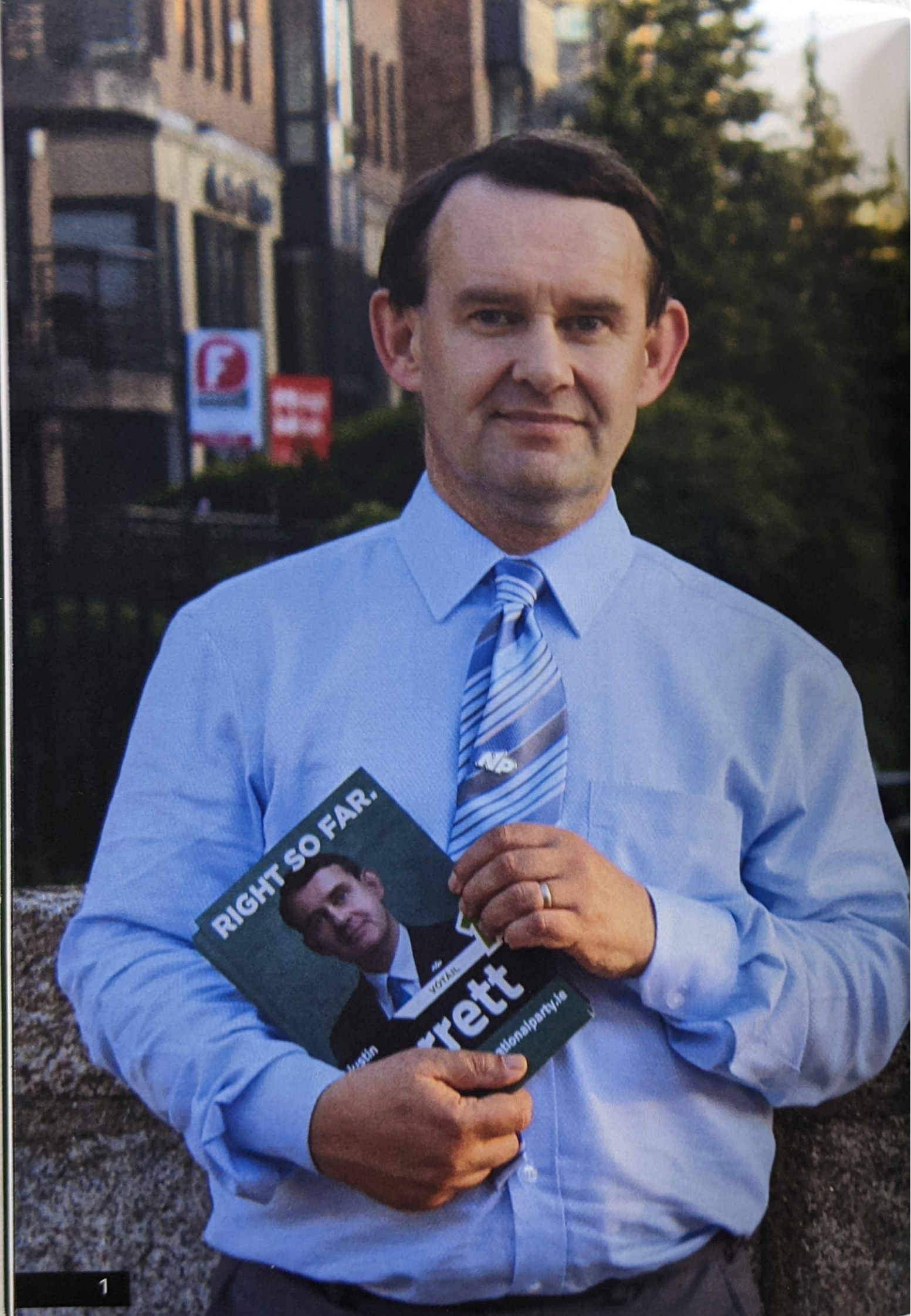
Hurrah for the scanty meal!
If served by th' ungrudging hand,
Hurrah for the hearts of steel,
Still true to this fallen land!
Still true, though every hazard brings
Some new disaster on its wings,
Which o'er her last faint hope it flings.
Hurrah for the mountain side!
Hurrah for the bivouac!
Hurrah for the heaving tide!
If rocking the felon's track.

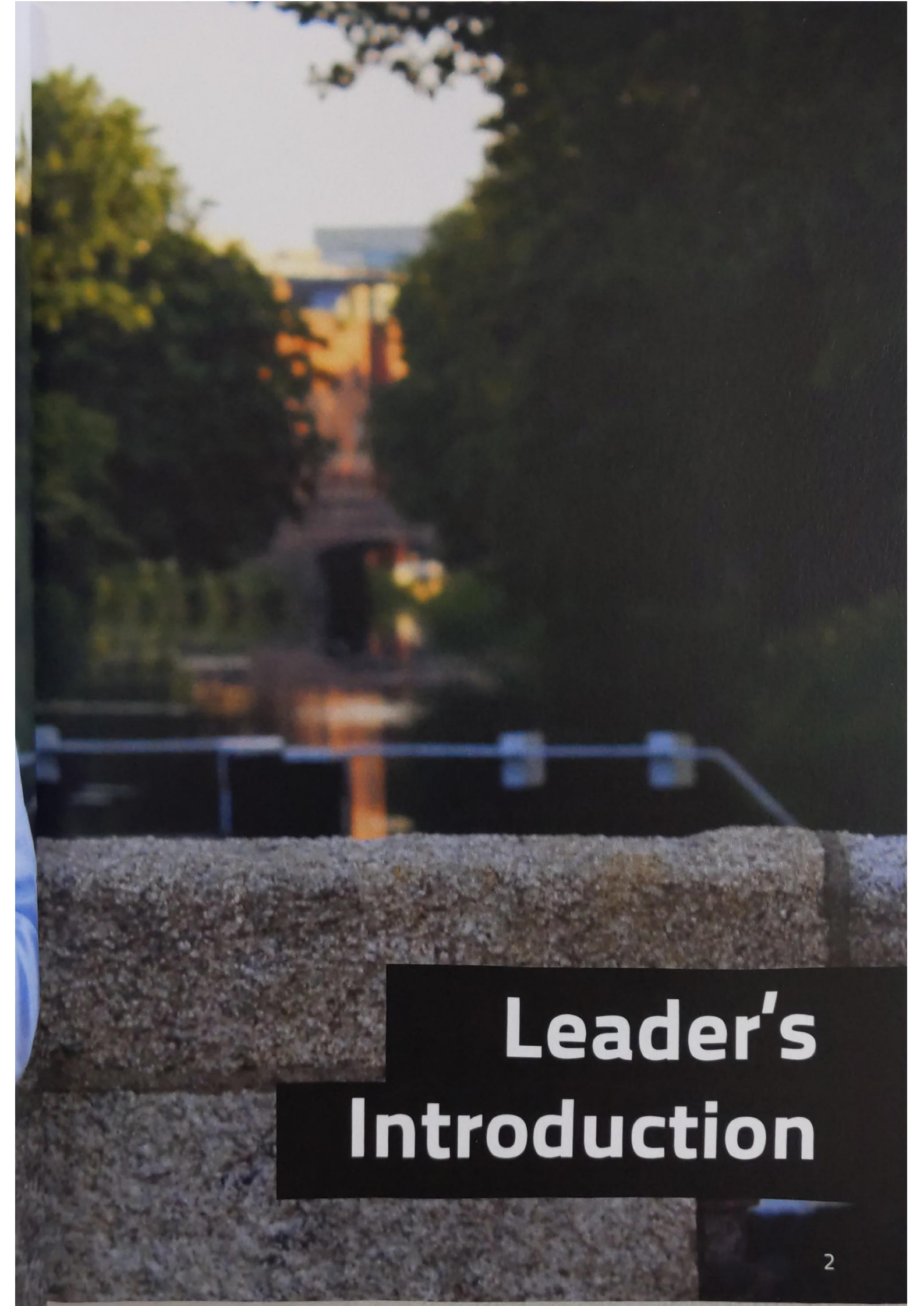
Hurrah; though the gibbet loom!
Hurrah; though the brave be low!
Hurrah; though a villain doom!
The true to the headsman's blow.
As long as one life-throb remain,
We'll spurn the tyrant's gyve and chain
On gallows-tree or bloody plain.
Hurrah for the mountain side!
Hurrah for the bivouac!
Hurrah for the heaving tide!
If rocking the felon's track.

Hurrah for that smile of light,
Which like a prophetic star,
Illumined the long, lone night
Of the wanderers from afar.
Give us for resting-place the rath,
Give us to brave the foeman's wrath,
So that dear smile be o'er our path.
Hurrah for the mountain side!
Hurrah for the bivouac!
Hurrah for the heaving tide!
If rocking the felon's track

Clár | Contents

Leader's Introduction	1
2021: Year in Review	9
Age of Lockdowns: Living in the Shadow of the Technocratic State	17
What Covid Has Shown Us	27
Ireland Unfree	29
The Long-Term Debt Crisis and the Great Reset	33
House the Irish Campaign	59
Athbhreithniú na hÓige Náisiúnaí 2021	63
The Irish Youth & Elections	69





Leader's Introduction



Ard Fheis 2021



Leader's Introduction

Justin Barrett

No one could have predicted the last two years. No one would have wanted to believe them if they had. Those who made even partial predictions were immediately condemned as “conspiracy theorists” until such time as the theory became just a fact and still the label of unreliable source of information stuck and sticks to those who have been increasingly reliable. Some epithets were worse.

They haven't gone away you know. But for those of us paying attention at all it's apparent that a revolution took place over those two years, which is why it all took place with familiar faces in front of cameras just saying ever more dystopian and contradictory things. Familiarity should have bred contempt but didn't.

It is quite clear now that Irish society has been permanently transformed and not in a good way. Even the complicity theorists, those who

accept every twist and turn from officialdom, however implausible, as absolutely true, are with us in this much. It's been awful. And there are no immediate signs that it will get better soon. Mark here, we are just talking about the Lockdown and Covid, not any of the myriad miseries which flow from there or are hidden by it. This very introduction to the Ard Fheis book for 2021 bears it. It is the National Party's fourth Ard Fheis in its fifth year of formal existence. One year forever absent because the powers that be closed everything, and in practice closed everyone. Things are partly re-opened, it's not clear if people will ever fully re-open, whatever the law says. Much irreparable damage has been done to the collective psyche.

The majority complied. The majority, overwhelmingly, is still in

compliance. The "vaccines" (which aren't), for a "pandemic (which wasn't) with potentially unending consequences are being rolled out to general if not universal enthusiasm. In such an environment it is not surprising at all that my own candidacy in the bye-election of Dublin Bay South was electorally disappointing. Many good things have come from it which are not yet immediately clear, yet what stares at us directly is the steep climb before us. The Irish people are held in a kind of unhappy malaise from which they must arise before they will see the Party as their champion and their enemies for who they are. We remain as of yet disconnected from the mass of the population and it's not simply a question of media access. That's important certainly, but we should not deny either that we carry a message the majority are



not ready to hear.

Among us too are those who are deliberately or by mistake leading good people away from constructive work for the nation.

None of this is to talk down what we have accomplished in the past year even. Membership of the National Party continues to grow at a steady, if anything increasing, pace and no sacrifice of quality has been made for numbers. The Party I lead today is many multiples stronger in itself than last year. Organisation has grown with numbers and there is no constituency in Ireland now, South or North, where in some form we do not have some meaningful presence. I have every confidence in the Party as we head into another year. Our members and supporters are the most wholehearted individuals that

our country can rightly boast. And I dare say the Party retains every confidence in myself.

So, we look not to insoluble problems but to growth and development. We do not have to concern ourselves with imminent electoral outcomes only to hold steadfast to the purpose for which the National Party was created, to provide a vehicle for the survival and advancement of the National Idea. That we have done and we have much to be proud of. Where others have compromised for expediency and ironically fallen by the wayside we can count ourselves unsullied by compromise and all the stronger.

There is no one amongst us that doubts that the coming years and years will present us with new difficulties as well as opportunities.



RIGHT SO FAR.



Justin

VÓTÁIL

1

Barrett



**AN PÁIRTÍ NÁISIÚNTA
THE NATIONAL PARTY**

For one thing is certain and the whole political spectrum has managed to agree forcefully that an old world is passing away and a new one is beginning. The old system has brought about a crisis within itself and must present a new face to their deceptions if they are to have any vigour with which to present their Great Reset. They will need more than a compliant society for that. They will perforce have to create social and economic upheavals the like of which this Century has not seen, both in Ireland, and across the world if they are to bring forth acceptance of their new order.

The trigger has been pulled already. Debt exceeds GDP in most Western countries, not least our own. Quantitative easing, issuing of money, Lockdown, constriction of demand have held the lid on for two years but made all the associated problems significantly worse. Collapse is inevitable and will be devastating.

In that crisis lies, probably for the last time in this generation, the opportunity also. For the imposition of all things unnatural must have some backlash and if that backlash is ordered and in communion with the natural laws then humanity must surely come out of that crisis, not their way but ours. Nationalism is the natural order, not a going back, but a going forward with tried and tested means, which have never failed us before through many centuries of trial. We have as a Nation endured more than we have triumphed but endure we shall, again and triumph we will,

eventually.

Ever more unmistakably it stands before us; Our Duty. To our Ireland, our island home, to our own and our children's future on this island. We have the great men and great women to do great things, those already not with us are coming. It remains only as a test of the will. We can, because we must. ■

Ar Dheis Ar Aghaidh!



2021: Year in Review



2021: Year in Review



The National Party

If 2020 was a year of culture-shock, 2021 was a year of coming to terms with a situation which showed no sign of de-escalating. Acculturated to the crisis, Irish society began to perpetuate the logic of crisis. For nationalists, the events of the last eighteen months to two years have posed challenges both ideological and practical. In practical terms,

how do you organise people when the substance of organising is illegal? How do you canvass, leaflet, campaign, assemble (or do any of the things necessary to political growth) when these basic activities have been outlawed? It is not simply a case of "State overreach", the pros and cons of which can be debated. It is a case of survival and how one chooses to survive. After all, nationalists do not have the luxury of believing that the State is

on their side. Any centralisation of authority within a hostile State will fall hardest on those categorised as political dissidents. So from the outset nationalists were in a difficult position.

An onlooker might observe the people who reacted most strongly against the lockdowns were the people furthest from political power. In particular it was those who had systematically been disenfranchised over the past two decades, it was people who had seen their beliefs and values trodden upon, it was people who had come to view the Irish State as very much their enemy. What we witnessed then was perhaps inevitable: a massive polarisation of society but one which fell like a hammer on the dissident minority.

This hammer blow had the effect of compounding all dissent into one with little room to differentiate legitimate concerns from false concerns. This is less of a problem for individual "talking heads" than it is for a political organisation like the National Party. A responsibility towards the Party membership means we cannot simply dive headlong into the fray of information and misinformation. The landscape of the Covid debate has been fraught with dangers. The greatest challenge, as always among the generalised "populist right", is making sure we take stands for the correct reasons. That is to say nationalist reasons. It is not enough to say that lockdowns infringe upon our liberties. What is crucial here is that the government is acting in

bad faith towards the population as a whole and with rabid hostility towards nationalists in particular.

The landscape of politics has become increasingly surreal, especially for those who traverse its fringes. Once mundane activities have effectively become acts of defiance, in some cases not even deliberate defiance. The accident of living one's life has become more and more the act of rebellion. Time and again we have been asked to submit to coercion from State authorities where no reasonable possibility of compromise exists.

This was evident in February when a small group of National Party members gathered in County Longford to commemorate the centenary of the Clonfin Ambush. No sooner had the event concluded than two squad cars and a Garda van had surrounded the site. A gathering to commemorate the ambush of Black and Tan forces had itself been "ambushed". The irony seemed to be lost on the Garda superintendent who personally arrived on the scene. 2021 was off to a fitting start.

Despite lockdown restrictions, the National Party ran several campaigns throughout the year. Let Ireland Live was our campaign against lockdown restrictions. House the Irish was a campaign to bring attention to the issue of mass-immigration as an important aspect of the housing crisis. Claws Off Our Country was a campaign to outlaw foreign investment funds from buying up Irish housing stock. Patrick Quinlan of Dublin West

ran an extensive petition in his constituency to gather signatures in opposition to Roderic O'Gorman's White Paper on Direction Provision which would see asylum seekers fast-tracked for housing. There were "homeless runs" in Dublin City Centre. In Ulster, Party members ran a leafleting campaign to highlight the impact of "Westminster-imposed" abortion laws.

On St. Patrick's Day the National Party held a celebration on the Hill of Tara in County Meath. The next day, Justin Barrett was interviewed about it on the Michael Reade Show on LMFM. For Easter, our Party Leader gave an address at a gathering in Longford while Óige Náisiúnach performed a reading of the 1916 proclamation outside the GPO in Dublin.

The biggest set piece of the year of course was the Dublin Bay South Bye-Election. Given the national attention that such a bye-election would attract, it represented a worthwhile opportunity for Party mobilisation. The National Party fielded large canvassing teams over the three to four weeks of the campaign. While Justin Barrett's candidacy received significant interest on social media, the mainstream outlets for the most part ignored it. The few exceptions were the typical hit-pieces we have come to expect. What is always notable is the disproportionate response which National Party activity always illicit from the State and NGO sector. In this instance, "anti-racism" organisations funded by the Irish taxpayer ran counter-

canvassing campaigns directly attacking the National Party and instructing people not to vote for Justin Barrett. This aspect of the campaign received scant attention either from the mainstream or alternative media.

The biggest take away from the election is that it is perfectly feasible to canvass and campaign in what might be described as the "most liberal constituency in the country." This is after all the constituency which had the lowest "No" vote in the 2018 abortion referendum. It is ground zero for the Irish media and for foreign multinationals. But while some areas were more receptive than others, National Party campaigners did not receive the broad hostility that one would expect going off the media hype. The campaign was a positive building experience and interaction with the public was on the whole encouraging. At the end of the day, the "respectable" conservative protest vote went to Aontú while the ideological vote was split by multiple anti-lockdown candidates entering the field. As so often the case, the demand that the National Party "work with" other "like-minded" groups is never reciprocated in kind.

It remains only to be stated that the activists involved during the campaign showed untiring dedication to their mission. Their enthusiasm and idealism were a lesson to the nation. In an era where courage has taken on the character of the mundane, they showed conformist Liberal Ireland what courage and integrity really were.

The defining characteristic of the National Party continues to be its youth and idealism.

2021 has been a year like no other... but the job of work goes on. The building process continues even as the landscape around us changes. We have entered an age of extremes. In the Summer of 2021 Justin Barrett presented his analysis of the Covid lockdowns as a systemic pause button on an impending long term debt crisis. The system knows what is coming. The cycle which began at Bretton Woods and saw the United States dominate

the world is coming to its natural or unnatural conclusion. For Ireland, as for most other nations, this will have extraordinary consequences. This age of extremes is only getting started. How we meet these challenges will define the future of Irish nationalism. ■







LET IRELAND LIVE!



**Support the National Party
Support an End to Lockdown.**

NP AN PÁIRTÍ NÁISIÚNTA
THE NATIONAL PARTY

nationalparty.ie

**LET
IRELAND
LIVE!**



**Support the National Party.
Support an End to Lockdowns**

e/join



**AN PÁIRTÍ NÁISIÚNTA
THE NATIONAL PARTY**

nationalpart

Age of Lockdowns:

e/join

**Living in the Shadow of the
Technocratic State**

Age of Lockdowns:



Living in the Shadow of the Technocratic State

The National Party

The Gods of Progress

It has long been understood that capital accumulation and rapid advances in technology would result in a society that overwhelmed the human individual; and with him or her, all traditional rituals of vital human community. In the early twentieth century, numerous

authors and thinkers expounded upon this trajectory. Authors like Wells, Orwell, Huxley to name but a few. Works like *The Open Conspiracy*, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, *Brave New World* etc. By and large these were critiques and warnings that came from inside the Liberal project itself. They were rarely if ever advocating something outside Liberalism.

Inherent then to all of their perspectives is an element of

fatalism. Most technological advances in the West have been and continue to be taken, more or less, for granted. The engine of the modern world continues to be American consumer culture and the forces of international finance. When a technology emerges like for instance smartphones—regardless of how they have been developed—it is essentially the market that dictates their conquest of the human psyche. At the very least, there is no serious debate about having them or not having them. People rather ask: now that we have smartphones how do we adapt to the consequences? It follows then that our culture is inherently revolutionary because our morality is pegged to a technological fatalism.

The belief in Progress, as a metaphysical good and as a technical inevitability, ensures a *laissez-faire* attitude to technology followed by an interventionist attitude to the consequences. Our social order is always trying to regain control of a situation which is out of control. As time goes by, this requires more and more management. But the management is never permitted to question the basic moral premise. You do not question Progress, you just clean up the mess.

The Liberal consoles himself in the "Godless" universe he has created with a faith in technocrats. That is to say the scientific ordering of society by the "wise and the anointed". It is notable that though we live in a society which extols "Liberal Democracy", it is not the democratic system as such that is held in

great esteem. Indeed, while the principle of democracy is praised, the consequences of democracy are criticised by almost every faction, and only praised by a given faction where the result is deemed to be the "informed" choice. So democracy is not one of the gods of Liberalism *per se*. It is a gimmick. It is a regulatory aspect likely to be dispensed with. Sciencism and material consolations are the real gods of Liberalism. The managerial actors preach a faith in a utilitarian conclusion to human suffering through basic, often hedonistic, material interventions. These are sanctified not so much in science as in the language of science as a source of ultimate sanction and authority. Behind this of course are the real material consolations: the "right people" accumulating extraordinary amounts of wealth and power. You may rest assured that the super rich do not fear for their necks in this revolution.

The Great Middle

It was partly this outlook of Progress and Sciencism (not to mention other loyalties) that drew Western intellectuals in the early years of the twentieth century to favour Soviet communism. But it was also this outlook that later drew the cleverer ones back from the crude Eastern experiments in class revolution to a less violent but ultimately more complete revolution in the West. It was not the "closed" Eastern Bloc but the "open" West that evolved into the next stage of Liberal social engineering.

It was not the liquidation of the middle-class but the transformation of humanity into the middle-class that proved the most revolutionary event of the twentieth century in the United States and Western Europe. Fueled by American power and American investment it was evident in post-war suburbia, in the Marshall Plan, in the explosion of third level education and the endless culture of commodified rebellion that took hold in the 1960s. It was the gradual hollowing out of Western heavy industries and the Thatcherite/ Blairite social upheaval (mirrored in the United States by Reagan and Clinton) that completed the transition: smashing the "working class" as a concept and as a major political force while making the Middle the core social identity.

A new millennia was rung in by a new human being. The identity of the average American or Western European was by now well defined as a rootless consumer in a shallow service economy, a Middle already in decline, already feeling the pinch of competing in an interconnected world. The new Western Man was uprooted, deracinated, highly indoctrinated, relatively well off, entitled, aspirational, heavily invested in the system, convinced above all that they were "free", but not at all prepared for what was to come. This process occurred in Ireland too, in a highly concentrated, somewhat belated way. We called it the Celtic Tiger and its aftermath.

The Middle is both the least revolutionary part of society and the most revolutionary, exactly

because it is so invested. It is now this universal middle-society (chained to a debt that can never be repaid) that they herd towards serfdom, conditioned by the carrots and sticks of societal pressures and monetary incentives. What the Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away. What the Liberal State has granted, it now withdraws. The blow falls on the Middle and upon us all.

Carrots and Sticks

The ease with which such incentive structures can oversee immense and revolutionary change, needs only to be observed in our present situation. From unprecedented lockdowns to the media bombardments that made them possible to vaccine passports, there seems no limit to what "the public" are willing to accept in the name of being left alone or rather not being singled out. When you ask an Irish person today, "What would the Liberal State ask of you, that you wouldn't do?" you do not get a satisfactory answer. In some cases people struggle to give you an example of something they haven't already surrendered. In other cases they simply do not understand the question. At what point would force and compulsion cease to be acceptable in the name of a greater good which may not really be a greater good? The Middle has no response, for even to question the greater good of the Liberal project is effectively heresy.

A crisis of course is always a moment of immense centralisation. The more advanced a society, the more

comprehensive the centralisation. It is the logic of any system to draw unto itself more power at a time of emergency. And it is a consequence of this that advanced systems seek out emergencies even where none exist. What we are witnessing is, in many ways, merely the logic of the technocratic state. It is the logic of the system. It involves actors (or vested interests) whose roles are obvious but to some extent it cannot be explained satisfactorily by the work of actors. It is immense and orchestrated but it actually requires very little in the way of conspiracy, anymore than a bureaucracy requires a conspiracy to amass power. A social order progresses as a wheel follows a groove. To the end.

It does so in this case because while many have warned of the consequences, none have been prepared to challenge the ideological direction of the overall project. The people who have warned against the evils of technocracy have simply recommended Liberalism as the fail-safe. But it is in the name of Liberalism that the new gods arise. Tyranny comes by way of yesterday's freedoms. The norms the West has accepted for the last two centuries are not so much being inverted as completed. The logic of them can be found in what has come before, even in things that seem polar extremes.

As an example, take one of the main moral crusades of the Liberal project, and one of the great orthodoxies of our time, that is the engineering of racial conflict through mass-migration and a civil-religion of "multiculturalism." This presents

itself as a corrective to the old-world colonialist who spoke, as Kipling did, of the "White Man's Burden" being to lift up the other races. Well, in a sense the current Liberal ideal is not so much an inversion of that as it is the fulfillment. Or let's say a natural evolution. The 19th century colonial project was in many ways just the cutting edge of Liberalism in its time, however politically incorrect it may now seem. Its mercantile elements were often cloaked in egalitarian rhetoric. The "Woke Liberal" is essentially updating rather than negating Kipling's sentiment. In the decadent "last days" of the West, the "White Man's Burden" is not to "lift up the other races" but to commit ritual self-immolation in the same crusade. The hubristic drive for "civilising the earth" has become a kind of hubristic death wish. The expansionist moralising of Cecil Rhodes might not fit in well in today's academia but it is very much related to today's expansionist Liberal project. I make this digression simply to point out that we have arrived where we are on the curve of a very long trajectory. The Liberal technocracy is centuries in the making. And what's more, it involves moral claims and triggers that are now wired into us at a very deep level.

The arguments made for Liberal technocracy are moral arguments. They are pleas for the health and welfare of humanity. And they are made to the people most invested in the system. The great Middle is monetarily and emotionally blackmailed. On the one hand controlled by debt and other

economic factors, and on other hand controlled by chaotic culture wars. He is told that one way lies salvation and the other way lies damnation; one way is good and the other evil. Even the people who come out against the excesses of lockdown, in many cases, still attempt to use the moral language of Liberalism against the system. They attempt to make moral claims against the owners of those moral claims. For that exact reason, gotcha-terms like "Apartheid" or "Nazism" are counter-productive since they feed the very moral orthodoxy in place.

The Shape of Things to Come

We are entering a very difficult time. One in which the prevailing moral orthodoxy in Europe for well over a thousand years, that being Christianity, is being swept aside. The transition has been protracted but now having occurred, the full

force of the new orthodoxy falls hard. We can expect, indeed we are already experiencing, changes and restrictions in the nature of freedom and human relations which would have seemed unthinkable just a few years prior. To some extent this entire project is umbilically linked to the United States economy and consequentially the Dollar system. So we can expect significant turmoil in the event of that system collapsing.

The take-away from all of this is the necessity of vital ideological direction at the point of immense social change. Technological fatalism aligned with the Liberal myth of Progress have created a society ill-suited to rebel. The wealth creation of the Western economies, especially in the second half of the twentieth century, transformed the human being. It was in this crucial moment that the Liberal project synthesised, producing a middle-class social identity with broad prosperity uniquely open to



social engineering and therefore ideal preparation for an eventual technocratic society dominated by the prevailing social interests and elites. In short, the wrong people were in charge at one of the most important moments in human history. They are still in charge.

The lessons of Nineteen Eighty-Four and Brave New World and all of the supposed "warnings" to humanity, is not to be found in the clairvoyance of those authors but in the poverty of counter-visions. A society which consumes dystopian literature is simply internalising the future of least resistance. There were other futures, as there still are other futures. The Liberal technocracy is upon us, yes, but its evil does not lie in its harnessing of technology or even in its wielding of great power, for such could be attempted by better men for better ends, and perhaps with more necessary humility and a good deal less hubris. But the evil of the current system lies in its materialist utilitarian outlook, in its

simplistic idea of Progress, in its veil of sciencism, in its reductive view of the human being, in its contempt for the natural and ultimately in its very considerable vested interests. It is an empire, not long perhaps for this world, but it is an empire and we very much have to deal with its existence.

History is not simply the A to Z progression that Liberalism would have us believe and we can take hope from the many such errors that underpin the current order. They may rule the present but the future belongs to somebody else. Somebody who understands history and hubris and human nature. Dystopian visions are all well and good to learn from but as nationalists and as human beings we must be careful what future visions we consume. ■







What COVID-19 Has Shown Us



What Can Be Achieved

The National Party

The response of the Irish State to COVID-19 has shown that governments are not as powerless to make drastic changes to the country as they want you to think. Under the guise of public health, the government is able to control every aspect of your life, from how far you may travel from your house, to

what you must wear on your face, to whether or not you can attend mass. What this has really revealed is that every problem that is plaguing this country is there because the elite in Dáil Éireann want them to be there. They have the power to make radical changes in extremely short periods of time, they simply refuse to use it to improve the lives of Irish people.

We have seen that the country's borders can be closed. Across the

EU we have seen that the sacred Schengen zone of free movement is not a law but more of a guideline. We have seen that money can be conjured up from nowhere for this 'crisis' but not for the other multitude of crises facing the nation.

If Gardaí can be empowered to stop random people on the street, demanding to know where they've been and where they are going, then Gardaí can be empowered to stop the open drug dealing going on in our nation's deprived areas.

If we can catch and fine people for having too many people in their home we can catch and find illegal immigrants and enforce their deportation orders.

If we can pay hundreds of thousands of people to stay at home, we can increase the pay and conditions of our defence forces.

If we can find 'own door' housing for asylum seekers then we can find it for our own Irish homeless.

If we can stop landlords from evicting tenants then we can ban foreign nationals "investing" in the Irish housing market.

There are no intractable problems that face this country, only a class of unmotivated gombeens who like the way it is and the way we are going. The people of Ireland are a pliant people, I think that can no longer be questioned, and that has been taken advantage of by successive generations of cute hoors. It is up to the National Party to show the Irish

nation that the turning of Ireland into a globalist multicultural utilitarian landing strip for foreign companies is not the only way forward. What has been revealed by COVID-19 is that globalism has failed utterly to give its promise of the easy life and that Nationalism is the future. We must show a path forward, not looking back, but forward to an Ireland that is full of Irish people, in Irish homes, working for Irish companies, earning Irish money, eating Irish produce, ag labhairt Gaeilge, and having happy Irish children. It is all possible, but only a National government will achieve it. ■

**This article was submitted by
a member of the National Party**

Ireland Unfree



John Bryan

There is little to be said in regards as to what to do in a time like this. But what can be said, and more importantly what can be reflected on with fervent concern for the future is simple. There can only be one way forward, the passionate embrace of Nationalism.

The lockdown we are in has taken from us our God given right to breathe freely, to travel our own homeland, to be with our loved ones under the guise of "necessary travel" and "stay home-stay safe". Yet again we see our rights taken away, just as our independence is being eradicated by European federalism. Our nationality isn't

being snatched out of our hands, its being steadily diluted. Steadily diluted as our people worry for their future, the housing market and their mortgages. Steadily diluted so that no one notices the social and economic collapse caused by multiculturalism until it is upon us. If you force a frog in hot water, it will quickly jump out, whereas if you place a frog in cold water and steadily heat it to boiling point, the frog will slowly die, never having noticed. That same logic applies to the vast majority of Irish people and that, above all else, is a truly despairing thing.

Throughout Irish history, through every new generation of Irish people, there has rarely been a

point in time where the youth of the nation had a future to be hopeful for. This generation, or "generation covid" as the media has labelled us, is no different. And even if there was no lockdown and businesses nationwide didn't spend months upon months shut, the Irish youth would still be left having an abundance of economic opportunity, unjustly stolen by a traitorous government and handed out to the literally infinite immigrant population. The youth need the nation, the true nation, supported and developed by a national government, just as the nation needs the youth. Ireland is calling on the Irish youth. As party leader Justin Barrett said, "to fulfil the oath our ancestors swore, to free our race from bondage, or die fighting hand in hand, Amen".

How do you extinguish the passion of the fighting Irish? Well, you simply do everything the anti-lockdown movement has done over the past nineteen months. The opposition tactics thus far have been to capture the crowd anger and emotion, but then to disperse it. The protests, rallies and demonstrations have been used as a mass stress relief, nothing more. Any fighting spirit in the Irish people is quickly exhausted through constant and ineffective protests. The protests aren't working, and they aren't working for a reason. The lockdown debate is a political issue, the only way to solve it is through politics. Therefore, it needs to be politicised. The anti-lockdown movement needs to have leadership and the structure of a political organisation supporting

it. Some may say that the anti-lockdown movement had Dolores Cahill leading it. Those same people will tell you that she politicised it in her Dublin Bay South candidacy. This stunt performed by Delores Cahill was merely done to split the anti-lockdown vote and disrupt the National Party candidacy. By doing this it highlights her priorities. One can only reflect on this and conclude that her interests are aligned elsewhere as they are certainly not aligned with the anti-lockdown movement or with the benefit of the Irish nation.

The National Party have worked extensively, organising protests and leaflet drops within the anti-lockdown movement over the previous nineteen months. Simultaneously we have been growing a political party with the goal of achieving a nation "Not free merely, but Gaelic as well, not Gaelic merely but free as well". The National Party provides the Irish people with a support structure for political action, for all causes worth fighting for. Whether it be "House The Irish" or "Let Ireland Live!" The National Party, its leader Justin Barrett and its continuously growing number of members are dedicated to the proposition that Ireland belongs to the Irish, the Irish people.

The only question remaining is whether the Irish people are willing to put their faith, their hopes and their efforts in Irish Nationalism. ■

**This article was submitted by
a member of Óige Náisiúnach**





The long-Term Debt Crisis



A group of people, including men and women, are walking away from the camera on a grassy field. They are dressed in casual to business-casual attire. One man in the foreground is carrying a long white tube over his shoulder. A small dog is visible on a leash in the foreground. In the background, there is a line of trees and a building with a red roof. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

And the Great Reset

The Long-Term Debt Crisis and the Great Reset

From a Presentation by Justin Barrett,
Delivered on May 28 2021

Justin Barrett

Economic and Social Costs of Lockdown

Tonight the focus will be very much on economics. In that context we cannot exclude lockdown because lockdown has probably been the single biggest issue that has affected the economy of Ireland and of the world, particularly the Western world, over the past fifteen months or so. It has not of course had the same impact on the Chinese economy which has exited lockdown a very long time ago, even though that country has been identified now, even by the World Health Organisation, as the origin of the virus. But I'm not here to lay blame on any country as to how the lockdowns came about. It's more a question of why the lockdowns came about and the consequences of the lockdowns now that they have come about.

We all know it in our own lives.

The fact of the matter is that the Western economies in particular have been practically shut down over the past fifteen months, and the consequences of doing so are absolutely catastrophic. The most obvious of them for the average person is that they have been effectively unemployed whether being paid the Pandemic Unemployment Payment, being paid wage subsidies or simply relegated to the normal unemployment queues. They are being told that they are being patriotic, that they are "one of us", that they are fighting a heroic battle mostly to be found in the form of doing nothing. Seldom in the course of human history has doing nothing ever been the courageous thing to do, so that was a hell of a marketing exploit in and of itself.

While this has been going on, and indeed inevitably while this has been going on, there are many businesses throughout this country and many industries that have either suffered enormous damage

or can be said to be suffering from existential damage. If we look back, and it seems a very long time ago now, we were told the lockdown was "fourteen days to flatten the curve". Well, that curve was well and truly flattened but the economy didn't open up. Then the government in this country and indeed throughout the Western world set certain criteria for reopening the economy that were onerous to say the least in particular on small businesses. These businesses had to rearrange their entire setup to accommodate rules such as mask wearing and social distancing in particular. They did that at great financial cost to themselves, in some cases by taking out loans, in other cases by dipping into the very last of their life's savings. And then the lockdown came again

Now I hate to say it but I could have told you so. The lockdown had nothing to do with the pandemic and it certainly had nothing to do with COVID-19, except incidentally, because as we know at this stage the virus although it can in some cases—especially among the vulnerable—be a terminal situation, the fact of the matter is that for the vast majority of the population it has not proven to be at all dangerous, never mind fatal. And by no measure whatsoever does it amount to a pandemic or anything like the kind of scenario outlined by the Taoiseach when he first announced the "flattening of the curve" and talked about the potential for over 85,000 deaths.

In the last year and a half we have

had, in fact, a relatively small number of deaths attributed to COVID-19. This doesn't reduce the trauma to the families involved and doesn't reduce the personal and emotional impact of the deaths of loved ones, but what must be weighed in the balance too is the emotional impact of loved ones who have passed away from other illnesses and have been without the comfort of their families—sometimes at their very deathbed and also in the run up to their illness—because we were in lockdown, we were isolated from each other, we couldn't be in contact with our grandparents, we couldn't be in contact with our neighbours, we couldn't be in contact with our friends, we couldn't be in contact with our sons and our daughters. That was a very, very heavy impact emotionally for anybody to bear. And to realise that all of that was done on false premises is really a shocking fact in and of itself. The economic consequences are what I am going to focus on here tonight which have been absolutely devastating.

Shutting Down the Economy

The Free Market economy, or the Free Market economy functioning in the normal sense, is not a light switch that you can simply turn on and off. It is a series of very complex supply chains, very complex deal making and very complex transnational organisation. If you shut off any part of the circuit then you cripple the entire whole. That is

exactly what has happened. I'm not going to go into the fact now that the vaccinations in themselves are problematic because that would be to take us down a whole new avenue of discussion, but the idea that once we have the vaccinations that we can lift the lockdown and then we can get back to business as normal, or business as semi-normal, is simply a falsehood.

The Free Market economy doesn't work like that. It is far too complex. It is far too complex even for one mind to grasp. This is one of the reasons, for example, that economic systems that are based on planned economics do not, cannot and never have worked, whether they have been founded on Utopian ideals like Marxism or whether they have simply been founded on a plan which is to cover all things. The interaction of human beings in the economic sphere is so multifarious, there are after all 7.9 billion of us on this planet, that it is not possible to track through any model or any plan how exactly that would function. We have found broadly speaking that the Free Market economy is the one that functions best for the participants involved and functions best in terms of its outcome. But in terms of switching the thing off and then switching it back on again, that's never been tried before and God only knows what the consequences of trying that are going to be.

Cui bono? Who benefited from this massive economic disruption? And who would benefit from a scenario in which the economy's switch would

simply be flicked back on again and be expected to work? I don't think anybody believed that it would. I don't think anybody does believe that. It's simply not going to happen. And that is why we find talk of a Reset or as it's sometimes referred to, a Great Reset. It would need to be a very Great Reset indeed in order to take account of the many problems that have been caused and that are daily being caused by the economy still not being open.

At this point I would like to suggest to you that the extension by the government of the Covid legislation until next November has indicated that—far from most people's perception—the roll-out of the vaccine leading to the end of lockdown is a falsehood. When comes next Winter we are going to be faced with exactly the same situation again. We are going to be told that there are variants that are vaccination proof, we are going to be told about the low take up of vaccinations, we are going to be told about the problems with the vaccinations that the Regime in Ireland are willing to admit to. Quite aside from the medical side-effects and the dangers that are actually involved in taking the vaccine, we are going to be told that ultimately they did not solve the problem and the only solution then is that we go back into lockdown.

I would almost guarantee (now I will not completely guarantee because that is to attempt to predict the future) but I would almost guarantee that we will spend this November, December and January in another

lockdown. Therefore the nightmare of lockdown itself is far from over. We will be allowed a respite for the summer. We will be allowed to sit in the sun for awhile and be grateful for it. We will be allowed finally to go back to the pubs in the most abnormal conditions. We will be allowed to eat in restaurants, again in the most abnormal conditions. When they talk about "lifting the lockdown", there are of course five levels of lockdown and we have never gone below level three. It is unlikely that we are ever to go below level three. So when they talk about "lifting the lockdown" in the very near future, for example, they are not talking about lifting the lockdown to level zero or anything like that. They are not talking about the complete free movement of people, the complete opening of businesses and the complete normality of life. They are talking at best of going back to level three and a level three lockdown while more bearable than a Level five lockdown is a lockdown nonetheless.

The Great Reset

There are some people out there that regard talk of the "Great Reset" as a conspiracy theory, that is no matter how many times it is written about in mainstream newspapers and magazines. There are those, especially on social media, who continue to maintain that the Great Reset is just something made up by a bunch of crackpots. Well, if it's made up by a bunch of crackpots, there are a lot more of us than you can possibly imagine because it is

shared by the entire world economic community, and it is only a small corner of Twitter that continues to maintain that there will be no reset, "Great Reset" or otherwise.

You see there has to be. There has to be because reopening the economy without any preparation for doing so is simply a recipe for disaster. The World Economic Forum has its own proposals for exactly how that reset would take place. I'm not going to go into too much detail on that because it would take at least an hour in and of itself. But the reset is coming. It must come. It will come. It is inevitable. It is just a question of what kind of reset we have.

That reset has very limited options and more limited as a result of the lockdown. This is because the scenario which the Western world was facing was already very serious. And in so far as the lockdown has had any effect, it has only been to deepen and worsen an already grievous problem.

What I'm going to talk about tonight then is how the finance capital economy works. Or more precisely, how it has worked. It's not necessarily the only model under which economics can run or indeed the Free Market can run but it is the economic model that it has run under for at least three to four hundred years. And when you talk about the Great Reset being a conspiracy theory, the fact of the matter is that we have regularly entered a crisis in this world capitalist system. This crisis has always been resolved by some form of reset. This is not

new at all. In fact, the most recent one which everyone remembers at least in terms of the history books is the 1929 crash in the stock market economy and the depression which followed it. In truth, the depression caused the stock market collapse, not the other way around. But there was a Great Reset. It was the Bretton Woods conference. And the Bretton Woods conference in short was a declaration that the Dollar would be the reserve currency of the world from here on in and essentially you would have American economic dominance of the Western world, that is the so-called Free World as opposed to those states which had fallen victim to communism. The United States would be the preeminent economic power.

It is no longer possible for the United States to maintain that position of preeminent economic power. There is arguably nothing anybody could have done about the situation which was building. There is nothing anybody could have done to prevent a scenario in which China was going to be the up and coming economic power and therefore was going to challenge the United States at a whole series of levels. The consequences of this are going to be played out over the next few years. And a very short few years they will be too. So you, your family, your neighbours and your friends had better be prepared.

Ever since the lockdown came into being I've been asking myself that question "Cui Bono?" Who benefits? The answer is not to be found in Bill Gates. The answer is not to be

found in George Soros. As powerful economic figures as they are, in terms of their personal wealth, the fact of the matter is that they are not in a position to manipulate the world economy in the way that is sometimes suggested. And even were they capable of manipulating the world economy in the way that people believe that they are doing, they would not manipulate it in this way. The easy conclusion if you like was that something else was going on.

Purpose of the Economy

By segue there is a question. The economy undoubtedly matters, but is it the determinant of all things as Marxist theory purports? Is it the most important thing as capitalists and Marxists agree? The value of the human being is surely not to be defined by economics and economics alone? Both of those two theories, finance capitalism and Marxism, view the value of the human being as entirely based on the bottom line: you are either a consumer or a productive unit within the framework of their worldview. And if you fail in either being a consumer or a producer, or worse still if you are neither a consumer nor a producer then you have absolutely no inherent human value at all. That cuts to the core of a worldview which is extremely harsh, extremely cold and makes no bones about wiping away all forms of normal human behaviour. All forms of human behaviour that do not result directly in profit have no purpose at all.

In the past they have had no problem is sweeping away the old monarchies, they have had no problem is sweeping away tradition, they have had no problem in sweeping away national pride, they have had no problem in sweeping away local communities, they have had no compunction whatsoever. And finally it has come down to it. In order to protect the bottom line, and in order to protect the scenario in which they can enact this new economic reset, they do not intend to allow us to behave as normal human beings; that is as property owners in the first instance, because that is the economic question for them, and as social creatures in the second instance. Social creatures in the sense that we engage with each other, that we live together, that we have human relationships, and that we have human emotions. You can't put a price on it and if you can't put a price on it then the Marxist doesn't care and the Finance Capitalist doesn't care.

It is then the most important question that we have faced in our lifetime and it must be answered definitively now. As I said, there was already a Great Reset in the Bretton Woods conference that was held in 1944 but could not be enacted in practice until the defeat of the Axis powers. But that was an imminent event at that point so it could be taken for granted. The fact that we are going into a new reset is not even a question. But why must it happen? In other words, what kind of mess did International Finance Capitalism get itself into this time?

The Capitalist Crisis

What is the nature of the capitalist crisis? When systems collapse of course they must be replaced. The current finance capital model which has been able to live along side to a certain extent — although in a parasitic way — the Free Productive Enterprise market, is no longer suitable for purpose. International debt capital in particular has leached so much off of real productivity and has leached so much off what we might call the "real economy" that it has finally come to a stalemate. As I have looked at this over the last year, the inescapable conclusion has dawned upon me. Of course this is not a theory of my own. It is a theory that is backed by many, many economists throughout the world. In fact it is orthodox economics at its most obvious. What we have reached is the point of a collective debt cycle.

There are two types of debt cycle, one of which is relatively minor and which we understand very well. We see many of them over the course of our lifetimes. They last between seven and ten years, and are invariable called the "boom and the bust." There is an increase in economic growth, an increase in economic welfare, an increase in the general sense that people are better off. And it is followed almost immediately by a "bust" which is to say an economic collapse of some kind but a relatively minor one in the totality of things, certainly in the context of a topic I'm going to get onto shortly which is the deleveraging of a long-term debt





cycle.

It is the deleveraging of a short-term debt cycle that results in the bust and it is the re-calibration, if you like, of that deleveraged economy that leads to the boom. Now, how does it happen? Well, it's really quite simple. As I said in a previous broadcast, the only real economic growth, the only economic growth that matters, is productivity. Productivity is driven mainly by technology and human labour. It varies from person to person and it varies from country to country but it is the only real measure of economic growth.

In a totally balanced world, of course, we would never spend more than we produce. We would never engage in debt for example. In particular, we wouldn't engage in consumer debt. But that's not the way the human mind works and that's not the way human beings behave in a free economy. It is not the way International Finance institutions, or on a lower level the local banking or lending institutions, function. They function in order to provide us with the possibility of living, literally, beyond our means. At least in the short-term. So we have the short-term debt cycle. In other words, we borrow more than we produce. We borrow more than we earn. And we pile up debt. Whether that's through credit card debt or through short-term loan debt or even for that matter—and it doesn't seem short-term but it is relatively speaking mortgage loan debt.

When that debt is accumulated for the purposes of further investment

it can in fact be a very good thing because when it's accumulated for investment purposes then it can increase productivity. It can "outstrip" itself. The productivity gained by the investment can pay for the debt and in particular the debt servicing, in other words, the interest capital or loan capital. The existence of loan capital in the hands of private interests is the core of all our economic problems in the western world.

We have talked before about the nature in which banks lend money at loan interest and the fact that they lend money that they don't have. They lend it purely on the basis of creating imaginary credit. The vast majority of what we are inclined to call money in our daily lives is not in fact money at all. It is privately created credit. It is privately created either by the local banking or lending institution with permission of the Central Bank or it is created by the Central Bank itself but the vast majority of what we call money is credit.

Short-Term Debt Crisis

In the long run, and everybody knows this, you cannot continuously spend more than you earn. You cannot continuously consume at a rate that is greater than that at which you produce. It follows then that at reasonably regular intervals, usually between seven and ten years, we have what is known as a short-term debt crisis. In other words, that house of cards comes crashing down. It's a relatively small

one because the amount of credit allowed in the economy before the deleveraging is also relatively small. As a consequence, as painful as it may seem to the ordinary person, in world economic terms it's just a mild bump in the road and is regarded as just a normal part of economics. Indeed, any politician that promises an end to boom/ bust economics but does not promise within that that they will do away with the process of loan capital, the private creation of money, ECB creation of money, Federal Reserve creation of money etc., is in fact lying, because loan capital is the origin of "boom and bust" and cannot exist without it.

So what we have is that people pile up a certain amount of credit. By piling up credit you are essentially borrowing against your future self. And when borrowing against your future self — especially when it's not investment — you're not borrowing in your future capacity, rather you're borrowing against your future earnings. This is particularly true with consumer credit. So at some time the bill has to be paid off and the paying off of the bill of course means that you have to reduce your consumption, and every man's spending is somebody else's earning. This is how it ripples out across the economy.

In practical terms something has to be done. There needs to be some kind of a deleveraging. In other words, there needs to be some way to clear the debt and balance the books again. The method of doing this is relatively simple especially in

terms of a short-term debt crisis. You stop consuming at the rate that you were. You stop consuming at the rate that exceeds your income and you start consuming at a rate that is lower than your income so you can start to pay off your debts. That results of course in an economic slow down. Across the many hundreds of thousands or even millions of people, that reduction in consumption is also a reduction in production and is also therefore what we commonly call a recession. It is soft enough. It results in slightly higher taxation. It results in slightly higher unemployment. But it doesn't result in disaster. It has become part of the norm of life. However over time the situation gets worse and worse because along with the short-term debt cycles, there are also what are known as long-term debt cycles which resolve themselves once every seventy to one-hundred years.

Long-Term Debt Crisis

If we go back to our most recent example which is the Bretton Woods conference and the dominance of the United States in the world economy, we can see that the debt crisis which has resulted from that is absolutely enormous. Not just on a global scale in terms of sovereign debt but on a personal scale as well. The value of the assets you believe you have is very much their market value and if there are no buyers in the market, there are no possibilities of selling in the market, or at least at the price you believed you could sell at.

A lot of people are under the impression that they have very much more assets than they actually have. In the same way, a lot of governments are under the impression that they have very much more assets than they actually have. They don't worry about debt so much because they think to themselves that it's always solvable if they sell the assets they have available. And again, on a personal level, credit card debt for example of €1000 or €2000 seems minuscule when somebody tells you that your house is worth €350,000. But in recent memory Irish people have lived through a scenario where the €350,000 or €400,000 house is worth practically nothing or is unsalable on the open market at anything like that price. Suddenly the assets that you believed you had are not worth nearly the debts you had accumulated using those assets as collateral. When this happens on a grand international scale, when it involves governments, when it involves sovereign debt, when it involves every person or practically every person in the world, then you can see looming on the horizon a debt of enormous proportions.

The deleveraging of a long-term debt cycle which occurs every seventy to one-hundred years is a very painful ordeal indeed. The last time it was done it resulted in the Great Depression. We are familiar with that through cinema and stories. We are not familiar with that by having lived through it. Very few of us alive today can testify to what it means in real terms; no food on the table, no roof over your head, etc., etc. But it's

coming again. It's coming again for one very obvious reason. We have piled debt upon debt upon debt.

The United States in particular has abused its position as the world's reserve currency to borrow money at a rate that is much lower than what it would normally expect from the market. In other words, because the United States Dollar is the means by which most international exchange takes place, about 70% of it still as of this moment, every country which engages in international trade needs to keep some reserve of dollars. If they don't do so, they can't trade. This means that when the Federal Reserve issues new dollars, rather than going straight into circulation and thereby causing massive inflation—along the lines of what we saw in Germany in the 1920s or hyperinflation as we have seen more recently in countries like Zimbabwe or in some of the South American countries in the late 1970s into the early 1980s—the United States (and in particular the Federal Reserve) has been able to issue dollars which are immediately grabbed up by the international market and held in storage. In particular, the emerging economies—and at this stage *the* emerging economy is China—have taken most of the dollars that the Federal Reserve has put into the market. They have held them back as a reserve. It has not become circulatory money in the ordinary sense so the normal inflationary consequences have not existed. Nor has the normal debt burden on the United States had the effect that it ought to have had.

This creates a problem to say the least because confidence in the dollar is based on confidence in the United States economy which was at an all time high in 1945 but could be regarded as being at an all time low in 2021. And it can only get worse from here on in. How long the United States dollar can remain the reserve currency of the world is questionable. Also we have emerging currencies like the Japanese Yen, the European Euro and the Chinese Yuan which are vying to be the next world reserve currency. And if that scenario arises, the United States will find itself lumbered with the full impact of a debt it has avoided up until now. So too will ordinary people have to deal with the long-term debt that they have acquired over the same period of time based on a notion that things could only get better.

One of the reasons for that is that the United States has behaved as if it were at war since World War II. As far back as the 1950s Dwight Eisenhower as President warned of the Military Industrial Complex. We have been in the longest period of inflation in the history of the world so far as it has been measured and we have been so because the United States has continued to spend and behave economically as if it were at war with some enemy. This is where we get the Enemy of the Week Club after the fall of the Soviet Union. The United States has searched for enemies all around the world that it can claim are the "new Hitler" or the new existential danger which of course none of these tin-pot dictators, as awful as they were in

and of themselves, could possibly ever have been.

Orthodox Economics

We have a long-term debt crisis looming and the extent to which that impacts the world economy is at a magnitude that none of us can imagine. We all have, I guess to a certain extent, a recency bias. If we have seen it in our own lifetime or if we have seen it in the last short while, that's very real and that's very believable to us. But if it happened in our parent's lifetime or our grandparent's lifetime then that seems to be the stuff of story books or history books. Not very real, in other words, certainly nothing to worry about and certainly not anything to plan your weekly budget based on. And yet, coming it is. There is a huge overhang of both personal and sovereign debt by every country in the world and that needs to be deleveraged somehow. It needs to be balanced out. It needs to be got rid of.

In orthodox economics—as opposed to radical solutions—what is done in this situation is the same as for an individual. If you have overspent for a significant period of time, in this case it's been for eighty to one-hundred years or more, the only way to get out of that situation is to under-spend for an equivalent length of time. There's a short-cut though, there always is. You take the pain on the nose and you take it on the nose quickly, which is a massive collapse in the world economic system. And that is what we are facing. No less





than that. A massive collapse in the world economic system where the deleveraging takes place almost overnight.

Now there are a number of ways in which this can be done. One of them is through the central banks which, by the way, do not come under the control of their respective governments except in the most rare of cases, and certainly not in the two most important cases as far as we are concerned in this discussion, which are the United States Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank. They are not under governmental control. They are entirely private entities. Their motives and their methods are therefore not under political control. In radical economics that's something that needs to be solved but in orthodox economics here's what actually happens. Governments borrow more money from their own central banks. And in borrowing more money from their own central banks in order to bailout private debtors, they worsen their own debt problem. However, the issuing of that currency—since debt is denominated in currency—if it is issued in huge quantities results in hyperinflation. Hyperinflation is to nobody's benefit. It wipes out the value of almost everything. The one upside is that it wipes out the value of debt. If you owe €10 million now then you have a very serious problem, but if you owe €10 million in a scenario in which €10 million wouldn't buy a loaf of bread then that's really not of much significance.

Orthodox economics advocates—I'm going to use this term advisedly but it's used in economic text books—a "beautiful deleveraging". In this scenario we have a combination of things. We have austerity. That means an extreme tightening of the payments of welfare and also an extreme raising of taxation. The result for ordinary people is untold misery. If you think that the austerity measures introduced between 2008 and now have been chronic in your personal life, well in the words of Ronald Reagan — that most quintessential of neoliberal economic believers - "You ain't seen nothing yet." The other method of course is wealth redistribution. You simply take money by taxation or near-confiscatory taxation from the wealthy and you give it directly to the poor. And at the same time—in a "beautiful deleveraging"—you issue a certain amount of currency because the austerity measures are deflationary, also the high tax situation is deflationary and reduces the value of assets. It makes it very difficult to sell assets and in particular houses.

Irish people have a penchant for believing that houses are a solid investment. Despite the 2008 experience of the housing collapse we still put great faith in bricks and mortar. That house value is way overpriced. And in being way overpriced, so is the collateral which you used to acquire ordinary consumer debt. Not perhaps you personally but in the economy in general.

So austerity and taxation are

deflationary. To counteract that, if you measure it down to the minute detail, you can get the central banks to issue currency at such a rate that it is non-inflationary. In other words, the two things come into balance and therefore the deleveraging of the overall debt takes place with a measure of both; an inflationary measure in terms of issuing currency and a deflationary measure in terms of austerity and the massive raising of taxation.

The first problem is that governments don't control the issuing of currency anymore so they are totally reliant on the central banks. Secondly, the temptation is always there not to introduce austerity measures and not to raise taxation because here is something else these independent central banks do: they lend money to their own governments in the form of issuing long-term bonds and the ECB or the Federal Reserve will pick up those bonds, ten to fifteen years and so forth, and not charge an excessive interest for that. The issue of course is that it is totally outside the government's control. Also, the very idea that a private company, in this case the central banks, are actually loaning governments their own money is absurd beyond belief.

In a "beautiful deleveraging" we enter that same spiral as happens in a short-term debt cycle and indeed happens within our personal economic lives too. For everything we have overspent at one point we now must underspend. But when you think about the pain that the underspending amounts to, when the overspending was of such an

enormous quantity, then you have some idea of the economic pain that will be visited on the peoples of the world. The political consequences as well as the economic consequences, the sheer level of social upheaval would be staggering.

This is a total economic collapse where no government seems to have any answer whatsoever. As long as they remain within the grip of international finance capital, and the idea that the interest payments must be paid on this debt, and therefore the interest payments are the beneficiary of any new economic growth that actually occurs, you can see just how long it takes to deal with the principle amount borrowed. The principle is the real debt if you like. Loan capital acting, as always, as a leach upon the real economy was leaching upon the economy which was growing in terms of the amount which was borrowed. So too, as we try to unwind the situation, loan capital continues to demand its interest rates and refuses to give them up. This makes the process of deleveraging and the process of clearing the debt so much more difficult because not only does the money that was actually borrowed have to be repaid, and not only does the interest which was accumulated in the years of economic growth have to be repaid, but now in the years of economic catastrophe, so too does the continued interest.

A New Form of Capitalism?

There is no saying exactly how this will play itself out, but what





does appear to be the case is that the elites have decided — and the world economic forum has decided — that what they are going to do is to change the whole rules of economics. And to engage in what can only be described as an asset grab. Since the debt burden of the world is quite in excess of any of the asset values that are in existence, they appear to have decided that the concept of private property — or the concept as you and I understand it which is that the vast majority of people own something — is passe now. It is no longer part of the capitalist or the finance capitalist system. It is to be replaced with, and you've probably heard this phrase "You will own nothing and you will be happy." This is not Marxism because a very narrow group of people at the very top will continue to own property and theoretically you too can own property. But in reality this will be beyond your wildest dreams. Your own house, your own car, your own anything, will be beyond you.

The elite we're talking about is not the 1% but the 0.0001%. They are the ones who are going to control the maneuverings of the Great Reset. And as near as I can make out, they have decided upon a new form of capitalism which is "rentier capitalism". You'll have, you just won't own. You will rent everything. And in renting everything from the 0.0001% then essentially the entire world economy becomes their personal property. This can only be described — and I've heard the phrase used — as a feudal oligarchy, because these will be in the truest sense of the word, oligarchs. Just at

the landowners of the late Middle Ages were complete masters of the land they had acquired and the people who lived on it had no real rights, no real freedoms and certainly no property. They existed simply by permission of the oligarchs. So we are essentially re-institutionalising feudal oligarchy but it will be called rentier capitalism, I would imagine in order to make it less obvious in the first instance and in the second instance just to modernise it. But for ordinary people, for you and I, this is not a sustainable situation or at least it shouldn't be. It shouldn't be something that we are willing to accept and it shouldn't be something that we are willing to put up with.

Resistance to Tyranny

The result of it will be massive social change and massive resistance to social change. This leads onto why there should be a vast amount of immigration into particularly Western Europe and the United States, because the one thing that can go wrong in this plan is that the people within the nation states, and the people within Europe and the United States in particular, can resist this rentier capitalism, can resist this feudal oligarchy, can resist the idea that a tiny, tiny group of people will control, indeed own, absolutely everything. And in resisting it, they need to cling onto some kind of social connection to each other. The most obvious connection they can find to each other is through nationalism. First of all, you are my family, second of all you are my community, third of all you are my country and

fourth of all you are my continent. This is the great danger. The vast influx of immigrants into Europe and the United States over the last decades has diluted that and has set everybody against everybody. If the question of inter-ethnic rivalries were not already there, if the question of vast swathes of these populations having no particular connection with the country they are living in were not already there, they have started to add in the last few years "identity politics" which is to set everybody against everybody else; men against women, women against men, heterosexuals against homosexuals, transsexuals against basically everybody, and so on and so forth, until everybody is segmented into such a tiny group that to try and form any kind of resistance alliance to globalised finance capitalism is simply eliminated.

This is the real agenda and ironically the most vociferous opponents, as they believe, of international finance capitalism, or as they put it more simply, capitalism, the Left have been instrumental in serving the interests of that very capitalist system. On every single occasion where they had the opportunity, they have advocated and used physical violence against the opponents of this oncoming dictatorship, this oncoming draconian society. They have opposed it by calling those who do so "fascists", the "far right", "Nazis", all kinds of names, all designed to give them an excuse. They are fighting against the so-called capitalist system by attacking the very enemies of capitalism. The only enemies of capitalism. The only

meaningful enemies of capitalism because they are the only ones who actually understand what capitalism is. Either they understand it on a theoretical level or they understand it on a basic human intrinsic level. In other words they understand that what is going on in the world is wrong.

To understand that what is going on in the world today is wrong is to make you "far right", at the very least proto-fascist if not actually fascist and it is most likely that you will be labeled by the media and by the farthest reaches of the Left as being Nazis. This is a cruel irony indeed. But then it takes the kind of stupid mind who will swallow Lenin and Stalin and Trotsky whole. Why not swallow International Finance Capitalism's propaganda whole as well? Every single organisation that has existed in the last ten to fifteen years that has been engaged in this "struggle against capitalism" has been funded to a massive degree by, you guessed it, the capitalists. It has been major corporations that have supported Black Lives Matter, it has been major corporations that have pushed the agenda of Wokeness and the Left. They have pushed abortion, they have pushed transexuality, they have pushed homosexual propaganda, they have pushed every single issue which divides people and which creates identity politics.

Nationalist Reset

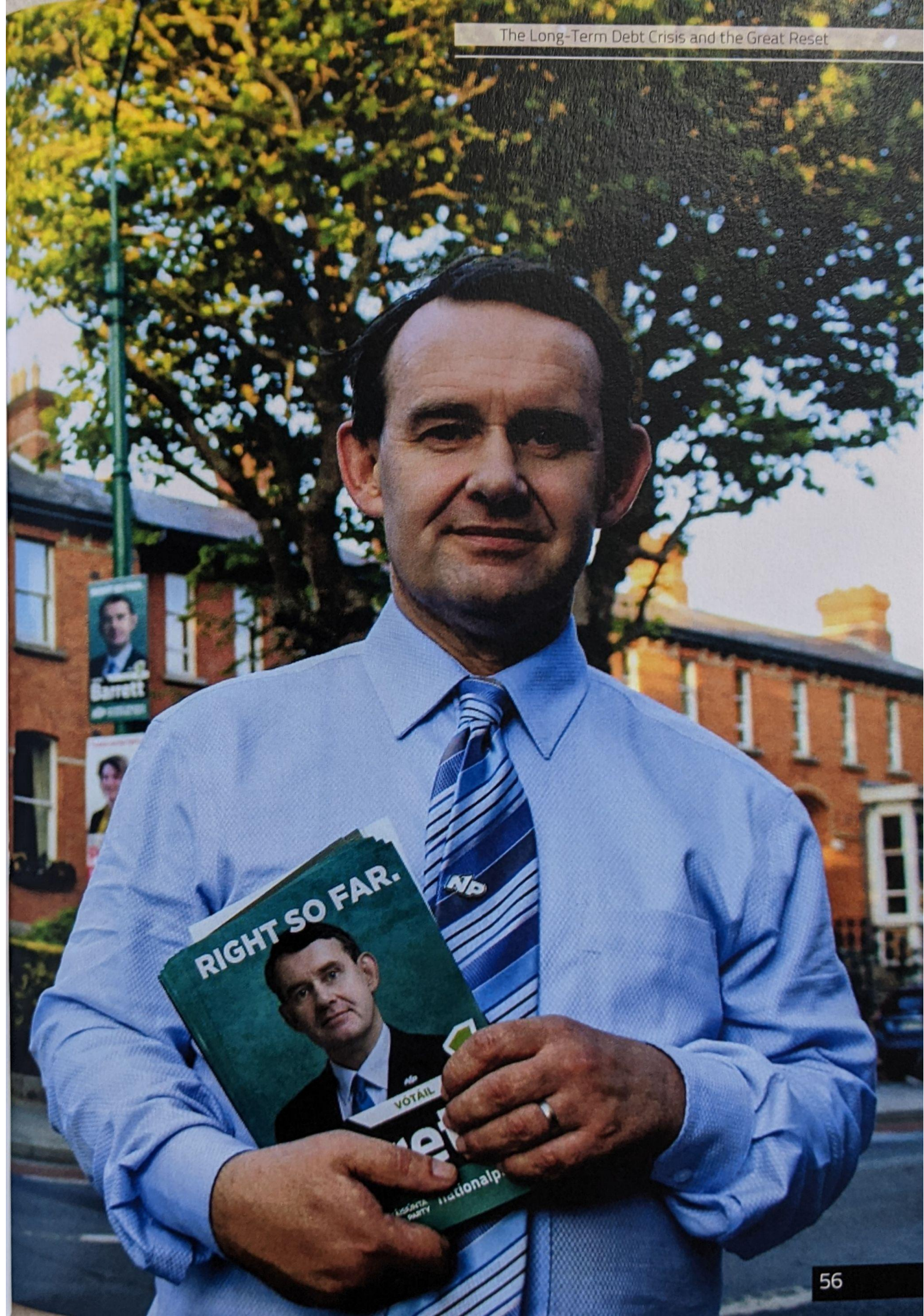
The only identity politics which has the capacity to stand in the way of

the "Great Reset" is nationalism. Without nationalism, without rallying around tradition, history, shared culture and ethnicity then we are at the mercy of the market. And this is going to be an entirely rejigged market. If it is the kind of world that you can conceive of living in then by all means just go with the flow. I am called a conspiracy theorist for having suggested that the lockdowns weren't necessary, that the pandemic was nothing like the nature that we were being told it was. But there is also another type of person. And to be honest they are still in the majority. They are the complicity theorists. Because they are complicit in every single thing that happens from here on in.

Where are we now in terms of the long-term debt cycle? The answer is we are at the very top of it. We are about to take the fall. We were about to take the fall last February twelve months. What the lockdown functioned as, was the pause button. It simply set a pause on the supply and demand economy. It set a pause on the Free Market. It set a pause on how real economics works. We entered for the first time, not an economy dominated by credit and debt but an economy entirely of credit and debt. Because it's the only thing that really matters. And it's the only thing that has really mattered except for the basic so-called essential industries that they have spoken about, largely mind you it is multinational corporations that have continued to run right throughout the lockdown. But we are now entirely in a credit debt economy.

The Great Reset has to come because the lockdown is going to be lifted eventually. And when the lockdown is lifted, the pause button is released. And when the pause button is released, then the normal functioning of the supply and demand economy takes hold. Then the long-term debt cycle kicks in. When the long-term debt cycle kicks in, we're going to need a reset and there are only two resets on the table. The one that the World Economic Forum has presented to us and another; a nationalist reset, a complete rethinking of economics from its foundation. A notion of an economy that functions for the benefit of people, not the other way around. And a notion above all else that we remove the primary place of the parasitical loan capital from our economic life.

The ultimate question as to which of these two resets will happen will be decided by you, because by sheer weight of numbers we are still the overwhelming majority and as far as we are still the overwhelming majority, we are still the overwhelming power. As much as they hate to admit it, people matter. Our job as the National Party is to play our part within the Irish context to make sure that that message is driven home in the most powerful possible way. People matter. No other political party in this country exists as of this moment which genuinely absolutely believes that and has a plan to get us out of the mess that we are already in. ■







House The Irish



Patrick Quinlan

House The Irish Campaign

It is obvious in Ireland today that a loud minority of 'citizens of the world' are listened to, and further more, sought after in all matters of the public good. They are indulged by a traitorous government that serve not the people of Ireland but only the interests of foreign institutions and foreign ideology. This is an ideology of profit and wealth, of greed and power, and of service to one's self-

interests over that of the collective interests of the Irish people. Upon no political issue does this observation shine brighter than on the issue of housing. I refer of course to Ireland's supposed 'housing crisis' in which — again — a small minority of 'citizens of the world' are enlisted into NGOs to help push the narrative of "Homes for all". What they are demanding, in practice, is that a home be made readily available to anyone who arrives into Ireland.

They have been instrumental in the new system to replace Direct Provision which will see asylum

seekers directly provided with their own house, paid for by the Irish taxpayer, within four months of their arrival into Ireland. It is important to remember that many — if not most — of these claimants, certainly at the appeals stage, are fraudulent. Such is the incompetence of the current system that even when found to be fraudulent and served with a deportation order, that order is rarely carried out. But still the loud minority are demanding that this doesn't go far enough; in short they want a system where someone can arrive here from anywhere in the world and simply ask for citizenship and be given it, qualifying them to receive any of the benefits the Irish welfare state has to offer.

They have claimed that the new changes to the system of Direct Provision have wide public support.

We suspected otherwise and thus we launched a three month campaign of going door-to-door in the constituency of Dublin West and asking the constituents how they felt about the new legislation.

Armed with a folder, a pen, some knowledge of the proposed changes to Direct Provision, and love of country, members of the National Party set out to challenge the idea that the Irish people would willfully surrender their homeland to a maddening minority who claim to have their full support.

We brought the issue to 10,000 doors and engaged with 3,692 constituents from a broad range of the electoral areas of Dublin West. Over half of respondents (1,981) signed the petition calling for the white paper on Direct Provision to be



scrapped. The remainder were made up of people who were either busy, not interested in politics, interested but wanted to do their own research, or in a small minority of cases (less than 30) people who told us they outright supported the changes. This is the very minority that are listened to by government, enabled through international financiers to push their anti-Irish agenda on all fronts.

While it may only be a slight glimpse into Irish people's thoughts on this issue as a whole, it is clear from this campaign that when consulted directly they are opposed to it. They are opposed to becoming a minority

in their own homeland at the behest of successive governments who have worked hand in hand with foreign institutions and foreign capital to push 'diversity' upon the Irish people. The only outlet the Irish people of Dublin West have been given to voice their concerns in relation to immigration since 2007 has been in the small comment section of our petition where no more than three to four words would fit. They chose to write "House the Irish." ■

Patrick Quinlan is the National Party Representative for Dublin West



HOUSE THE IRISH!



Let's get our priorities straight.
Ireland is our home and homes for
Irish people is what we need.

GET INVOLVED WITH THE NATIONAL PARTY

NP AN PÁRTÍ NAÍGÚNTA
THE NATIONAL PARTY nationalparty.ie/join

Submitted by TD Michael O'Donnell

With all current members of Dáil Éireann taking such
active interest in the welfare of the people, they collectively
function as a voice of confidence in the Minister of
the Environment and Heritage.

Concern	Date
Need mass deportation	5/5/2001
End Home and Borders	
End HITS/Chapel	
Need mass deportation	
End Home and Borders	
End HITS/Chapel	
Need mass deportation	
End Home and Borders	
End HITS/Chapel	

CLAWS OFF OUR COUNTRY!

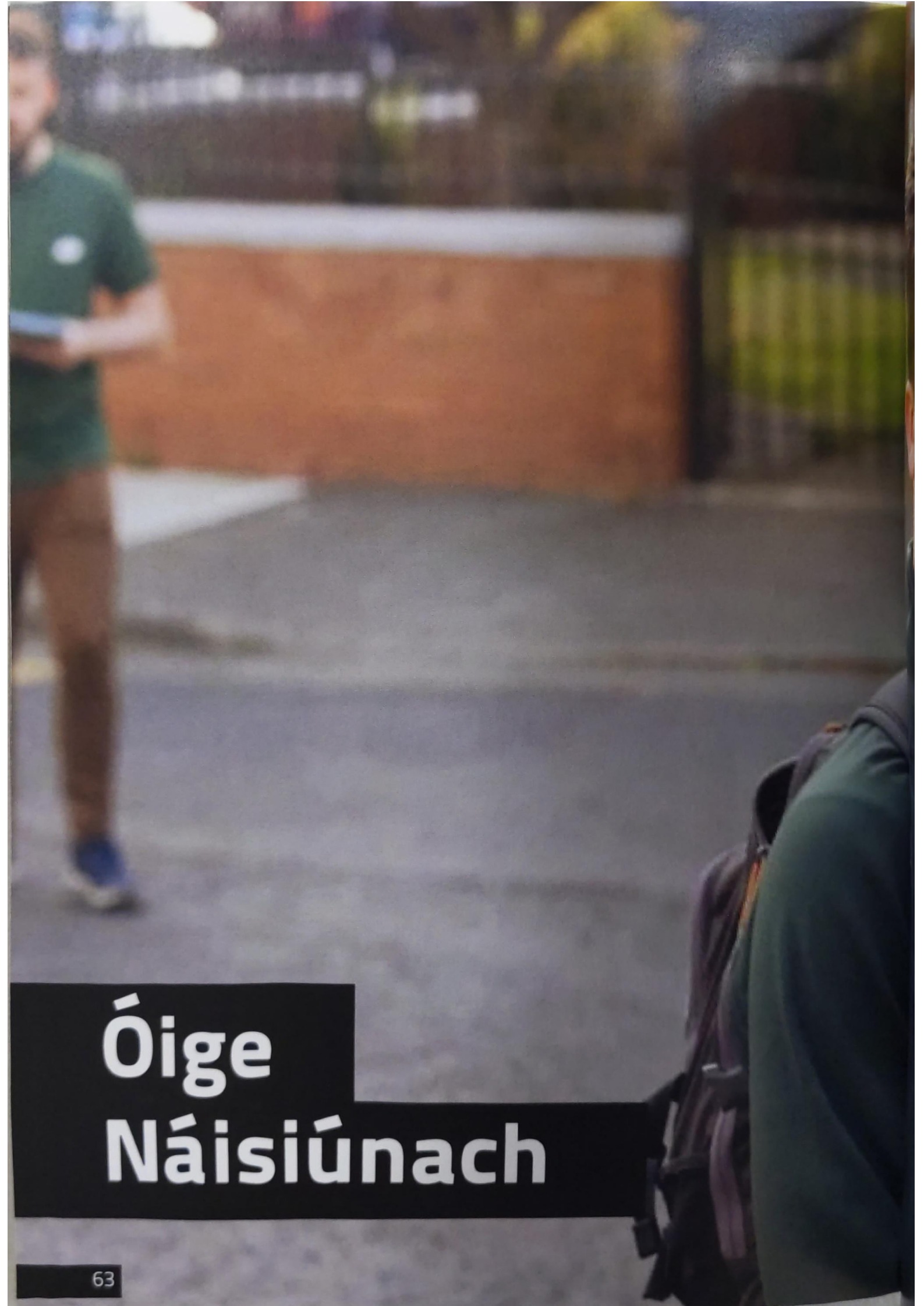
VULTURE CAPITAL • CUCKOO FUNDS • SPECULATORS
• INTERNATIONAL FINANCE



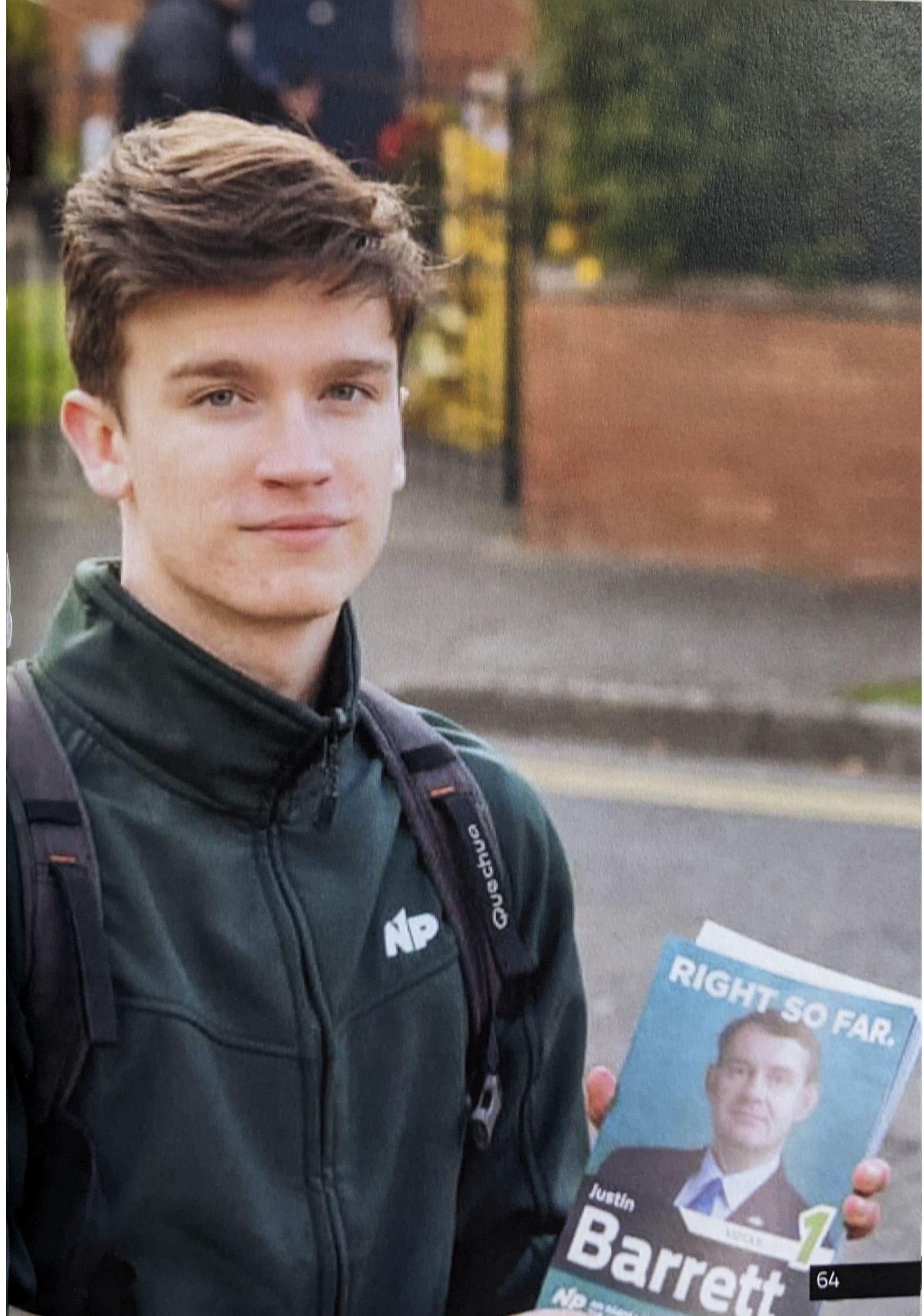
**IRELAND
IS BEING SOLD FROM
UNDER US!**

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE! JOIN THE NP.

NP AN PÁRTÍ NAÍGÚNTA
THE NATIONAL PARTY nationalparty.ie/join



Óige Náisiúnach



Óige Náisiúnach



Athbhreithniú na hÓige Náisiúnaí 2021

Yan Mac Oireachtaigh

Fánaíocht

Bhí Óige Náisiúnach an-ghnóthach ar fad an bhliain seo. Chuamar ag fánaíocht timpeall na tíre ó shléibhte Bhaile Átha Cliath, Sléibhte Chill Mhantáin agus ar deireadh chuamar ag siúl suas Cruach Phádraig.

Is onóir ollmhór dom a rá gur imigh an chuid is mó d'Óige Náisiúnach suas Cruach Phádraig cosnochta. Ní tasc éasca a bhí ann, bhí orainn a bheith ag brath ar a chéile go

háirithe suas Cruach Phádraig. Bhí an fánaíocht riachtanach ar son neartú foirne agus comrádaíocht idir a chéile, agus rinneamar é sin. Beidh an neartú foirne seo agus na luachanna dobhraite ar nós spiorad foirne an-tábhachtach i gcomhar na míonna agus na mblianta atá le teacht mar gheall ar an Oireachtas a bheith róthógtha leis an gcasacht COVID, Na Péindlíthe COVID.

Fothoghcán gCuan Baile Átha Cliath Theas

Osclóidh mé é seo le sliocht beag

ón bPiarsach, "To fight is to win." I lár an fhothoghcháin sin a d'imigh tharainn, bhí mé ag smaoineamh agus mé ag stocaireacht an bealach is fearr ár smaointe a chur chun cinn i gcomhar na ngnáthdaoine sa dailcheantar an-speisialta sin. Ach an bealach is fearr a bhí muid in ann é sin a dhéanamh ná an chaoi inar chuir muid baill d'Óige Náisiúnach, dá ndeoin féin, amach ag cnagadh ar na doirse agus pictiúir a thógáil. Bhí an-chraic againn agus chuir sé chun cinn cé chomh óg is atá baill an Pháirtí. Taispeánann sé go bhfuil muid chomh gníomhach leis na páirtí seanbhunaithe nó fiú níos mó.

Feachtas 'Tithe Do Ghaeil'

Bhí baill d'Óige Náisiúnach i mbun stocaireachta in iardheisceart Bhaile Átha Cliath agus rinneamar na ceannlínte i mBÁC. Ar ndóigh níl sé chomh éasca sin é a dhéanamh gach seachtain nó fiú gach dara seachtain ach rinneamar obair mhaith i ndailcheantar sách mór. É sin ráite, níl obair Óige Náisiúnach

críochnaithe. Beidh orainn obair ollmhór a chur isteach sna blianta le teacht agus ní leor é olc a chur ar iriseoirí ach tá sé fíorghreannmhar. Beidh Óige Náisiúnach ag obair go cruai i mBÁC agus timpeall na tíre ag scaipeadh na fírinne, náisiúnachais agus an pháirtí gach uile uair is féidir. Tar éis an méid sin uile, Is Linne An Todhcaí! ■

Scríobh Ceannire na hÓige Náisiúnaí Yan Mac Oireachtaigh an t-alt seo.







The Irish Youth & Elections



Óige Náisiúnach

The uncertainty over Ireland's future is an ever-growing cause for concern, and the implementation of lockdowns since March 2020 has only increased the level of concern by an ineffable margin. It is almost impossible to predict how things will look in a month's time, never mind a single year. Young Irish people have been forced to put their lives on hold for the last 18 months. Students have had to deal with the unnecessary problems of remote-learning, uncertainty

over the Leaving Cert and worrying about what grades they will attain. Graduates have been searching for jobs in a market that has not been hiring. Those lucky enough to find a job are often quickly furloughed. Additionally, the toll that isolation has had on mental health is extraordinary. 59% of students have reported that the COVID-19 response has affected their mental health negatively. Regardless of how long these "temporary" measures are supposed to last, one thing is for certain: the problems of 2020 have only deteriorated further.

It is the younger generations who will pay for the recklessness of the current regime. Renting, let alone home ownership, is becoming more and more of a pipe dream for young Irish people. Sky-high rates mean rental accommodation is not feasible outside of joint tenancy. Irish people already spend the highest percentage of their income on rent in the OECD, and the rentier economy will only continue to get worse as constant demand and inflationary monetary policy bring up the value of property week by week. Rental prices coupled with high taxation and consumer prices will eliminate any prospect of savings and an adequate down payment. The average age of joint-filing first-time buyers is 34 years of age, for sole buyers it is 42, and that is increasing. The ramifications of this continued trend will be catastrophic. The ability to create a family in an economically sound environment will be abandoned; households will be more susceptible to divorce/separation and permanent debt. This is not an environment fit for a child to be raised in. As a result, Irish people will choose not to have children even if they wish to. As a consequence of this, higher and higher levels of replacement migration will be allowed by the State, the timeless vision of an Irish homeland will be dead, and nobody will turn up for the funeral.

How do we remedy this? As we do not have a surplus in available properties, supply is restricted by our production capacity. With any asset, the most fundamental rule of controlling price is the supply and

demand equilibrium. If the growth in demand outpaces the growth in supply, prices will continue to increase. Our current immigration levels place an excessive burden on any plan to return pricing to a normal level. Equally as important is the protection of existing residential properties from falling into the hands of monopolistic and exploitative international investment capitalists. They exploit the Irish people by extracting their wages for extortionate rental income. They profit off the suffering of Irish people by scraping up foreclosures during times of economic hardship. They rig the system by nabbing a supermajority of properties and never offering them on the open market. They partake in risky debt leveraging to maximise their immediate revenue. Encouraged by the state's tax benefits, multinationals are invited to continue their subjugation of Irish workers; that is workers that contribute to the real economy rather than the fake economy of keyboard credit.

When the house of cards crumbles, you can bet your worthless bottom dollar that there will be another rush to intervene, not to reimburse the Irishman or Irishwoman for their losses but to restructure whatever the next Anglo Irish Bank will be. NAMA will be standing by with your wallet in their hands to take on the toxic waste that will be enough to make a vulture's head turn the other way. Irish people won't be told to go to the back of the line, they'll be kicked out of it completely because the economy wasn't meant to work





for them.

Young people aren't interested in delving into the nitty-gritty details of bubbles and recessions, and contemporary governments would prefer it to stay that way. They are, however, interested in solutions. The youngest of us do not remember 2008. I can barely remember the end of Brian Cowen's term in office. We must not fall victim to revisionist history and astroturfed ideology. There is no love for our current system. Both in an economic and a political sense, the God of neoliberalism is dead. Seeing Fine Gael and Fianna Fáil TDs fill the seats of Dáil Éireann is nothing short of dull. Consequently, the popularity of the two main parties decreases the younger the age group.

No amount of posturing from Sinn Féin will change the reality that their popularity now is as much a protest vote against Fine Gael and Fianna Fáil as it is anything substantive. Our traditional parties have sold us out to international finance while the internationalised left have hijacked the opposition and injected it with Marxist theory. Now we have a fake opposition that asks only that the government spend more on failed policy, a fake opposition that is shook more by the grievances of Palestine than the grievances of Ireland. Educated critiques expose the truth that the progressivism of the left is just as internationalist, and ironically, just as corporate as that of neoliberalism. This flaw led to the decline of the neoliberal in order for globalism to be preserved. We see that genuine dissent is brutally

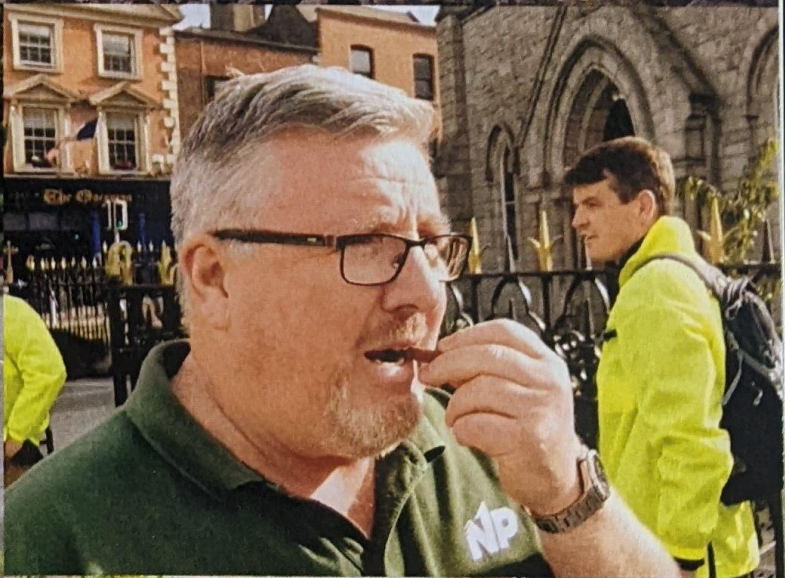
crushed and replaced with rubber-stamped talking points. Neoliberals fumbled the ball and now the socialists have been entrusted to carry it forward.

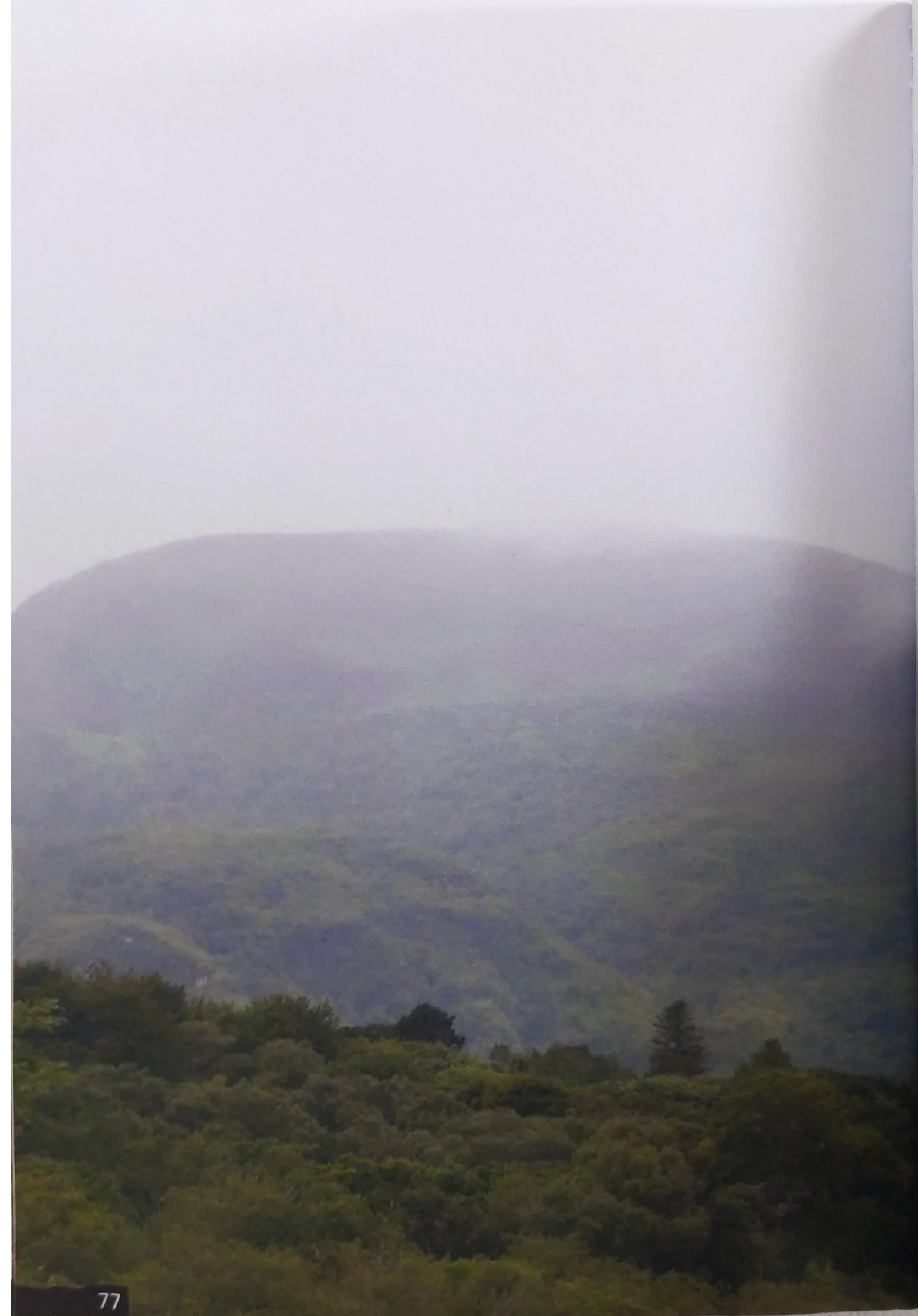
Resistance and reaction are what is needed to eradicate the heightening anti-Irish politics. The National Party's strength is growing and recognised. Our ability to readily organise before, during, and after local and national campaigns is now proven. The capabilities of Óige Náisiúnach alone attract admiration from ordinary Irish people and envy from our adversaries. We are determined because we know what is at stake and what we are fighting for. We are the lone brigade in the battle for Ireland. We are the true opposition; we know this because our mere presence is enough to provoke a virulent reaction from the parliamentary establishment. The left will collaborate once more with finance capital in their struggle against us, but that's not something we are strangers to. "The left always betrays" Justin remarked at a Galway party meeting in October 2017, and hasn't he been right so far? ■

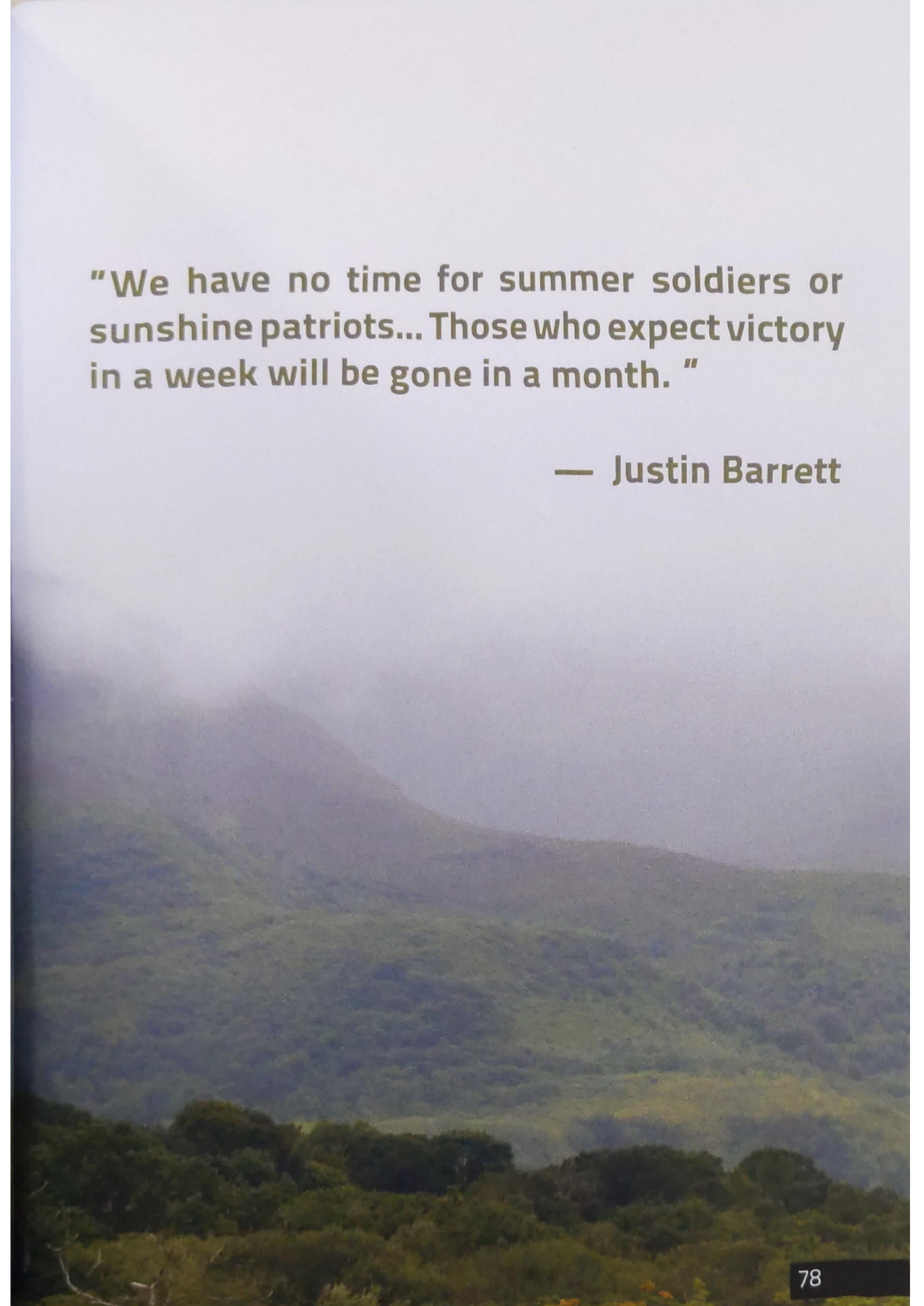
**This article was submitted by
a member of Óige Náisiúnach**











**"We have no time for summer soldiers or
sunshine patriots... Those who expect victory
in a week will be gone in a month. "**

— Justin Barrett











